

Canadian Food Bulletin

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The Canadian Food Bulletin is published under authority of the Canada Food Board, for the information of official organizations co-operating in the work of food control, and of other bodies or individuals interested. The information published is carefully prepared to ensure accuracy of all statements so that it may be a permanent and useful record of the work of the Food Board organization in Canada.

IN PRIVATE HOMES.

WHILE the regulations governing public eating places and the orders of the Canada Food Board prohibiting or restricting the manufacture of certain varieties of biscuits, cakes, etc., which involve wasteful use of wheat, sugar and shortening, are not compulsory in the case of private households, they are being observed voluntarily in thousands of homes. These regulations have not been issued for amusement, but because there is real necessity for them, in order that we may support our soldiers and Allies to the fullest possible extent. Consequently, their observance is a test of patriotism and good citizenship.

A moral obligation and responsibility rests upon every citizen to follow these regulations just as closely as circumstances possibly will admit, and to use his or her influence to secure more general observance in private homes. If every Canadian realizes a personal duty to be a food controller, there will be an eagerness to adopt the suggestions and advice of the Food Board and not to shirk that food service which is necessary in order to feed those who are bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering.

EAT LESS BREAD.

THE Allies' wheat supply is perilously close to the point of exhaustion. There is wheat in Australia and India but these countries are both practically inaccessible by reason of the shipping shortage. There has been much talk of using Japanese vessels to bring Australian wheat to America, but the project is problematical at best and the amount which may be carried during the next three or four months is necessarily limited. Part of the Argentine crop has still to be moved but with increasing demands upon cargo vessels to transport soldiers and munitions, to support the Allies in their present crisis, the ships can ill be spared.

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One boat on the North American route is worth two operating between the Argentine and Europe. South America has not enough surplus wheat to meet the Allies' needs, and besides, every time we, by our failure to save bread and meat, force an Allied vessel to go elsewhere for supplies, we hold back from our hard-pressed fighting men at least one transport of United States reinforcements.

Our Allies look to us for wheat and we have not been giving them the quantities they need. The British Ministry of Food has just cabled this message: "Wheat imports are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements. Every effort that can be exerted in Canada to increase shipments of wheat and meat will be invaluable." The British Admiralty is prepared to provide ships to move all that Canada will spare.

With nearly four months until the 1918 wheat crop will be available for consumption, this continent cannot send more than 34,000,000 bushels of wheat for shipment overseas, unless consumption in Canada and the United States be sharply and substantially reduced. That amount falls far short of the Allies' minimum requirements. It must be increased and the only possible way in which we can do so is to eat less bread and use less wheat flour. Our economies in this direction will be the test of our patriotism until the next harvest.

ECONOMY WITH SUGAR.

REGULATIONS have been put into force which are expected to effect an annual saving in Canada's sugar consumption of 25 per cent, or about 100,000 tons. These restrictions are absolutely necessary if we are to have the sugar with which to conserve our fruit crop during the summer period.

There is sugar in Cuba but the ships to carry it are required elsewhere. We have been using far more sugar than we need